

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9
Ag 81 ye

MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON GRAPHS

for the

YEARBOOK ARTICLE ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

April 24, 1924.

- - - - -

The meeting was held in Dr. Corbett's Office, the following gentlemen being called in by Mr. Flohr, Chairman of the Committee on Graphs, to consider the subject of graphs and maps for the Yearbook article on Fruits and Vegetables:

Mr. J. H. Beattie
Mr. H. P. Gould
Mr. C. J. Hunn.
Mr. Johnson (for Mr. Haas)

The following graphs and maps were tentatively selected for inclusion in the article:

1. Agencies and channels for fruit marketing. (Graph)
Decision: Re-make. Leave it to the draftsman to exercise his ingenuity.
2. Seasonal movement of oranges, lemons, and grapefruit, 3 yr. aver. 1919-1921. (Graph)
Decision: Re-make, because it is patched up. Put on crop year basis instead of calendar basis.
3. Citrus fruit production areas. (Map)
Decision: O.K.
4. Per capita consumption of oranges, lemons, and grapefruit. (graph)
Decision: Re-make. Turn bars to horizontal position to save space.
5. Lemon production and imports. (Graph)
Decision: Re-make. Treat the same as No. 4.
6. Bearing and non-bearing orange and grapefruit trees in Florida. (Graph)
Decision: O.K.
7. Bearing and non-bearing orange and lemon trees in California. (Graph)
Decision: O. K.
8. Raisins, production, exports and imports. (Graph)
Decision: O.K. Perhaps we can get supplemental figures showing the trend toward 1925.
9. Wines and grape brandies, production, exports and imports. (Graph)
Decision: O.K. but turn around the other way, in order to eliminate the sharp angles.

10. Apples (barrel) farm prices and city jobbing prices. (Graph)
Decision: Revise graph and legends.
11. Apples - Seasonal variation in wholesale prices at New York,
1900-1921 (Graph)
Decision: O.K.
12. Apples - Wholesale prices per barrel at New York market. (Graph)
Decision: Retouch. Prefer bar graph to three line curve. Add
data for recent years.
13. Oranges - Monthly wholesale prices at New York. (Graph)
Decision: Very good.
14. Apple Production, 1919. (Dot Map)
Decision: O.K.
15. Apples sold or to be sold, 1919. (Dot Map)
Decision: O.K.
16. Pear trees, acreage. (Dot Map)
Decision: O.K.
17. Apple trees not of bearing age. Acreage (Dot Map)
Decision: Very good.
18. Cold storage space in the United States. (Graph)
Decision: Re-make from later data.
19. Shipping seasons of strawberries. (Map)
Decision: Re-make. Determine whether dots represent acreage or
carlot movement and clarify graph.
20. Blackberries, dewberries and loganberries, acreage. (Map)
Decision: This graph should show only blackberries and dewberries.
21. Raspberry acreage, 1919. (Map)
Decision: O.K. Use Census figures.
22. Value and native origin of fruits and nuts. (Graph)
Decision: O.K. Change lettering for blackberries and blueberries.
23. Value of six fruit crops. (Graph)
Decision: Look up figures in order to determine what we can make
for all-inclusive graphs for both fruits and vegetables,
on the basis of value.
24. Value of fruits by groups, 1919. (Graph)
Decision: Change "Orchard Fruits" on graph to "Deciduous Fruits."

25. Imports of fruits and nuts, 1921. (Graph)
Decision: Have the people in charge of graphs consider the adjustment of graphs 35, 36, and 37, so that they can be looked at without getting dizzy - in other words, put in good proportion.
26. Apples in cold storage (Dec. of each year) (Graph)
Decision: To be re-made.
27. Apples production and exports. (Graph)
Decision: Ask Crop Estimates people whether they could furnish data as far back as 1900 on apple production. Before the discovery of spraying, agricultural and commercial apple crops were all the same thing.
28. Grape production, 1849-59-69-79-89-99-09-19. (Dot Maps)
Decision: As space could not be afforded for so many maps, it was decided to eliminate the series and take the last one for the present presentation. We should have a map on acreage showing acreage as well as production. Do for grapes what we have done for apples, citrus, peaches, etc., that is, include map in graphic summary, Fig. 67.
29. Apples (boxes) farm prices and city jobbing prices. (Dot Maps)
Decision: Re-make, lettering as in No. 10.
30. Destination of carlot shipments of Georgia peaches. June 5 to July 12, inclusive, 1921. (Map)
Decision: Include as outstanding examples one or two fruit graphs (Strawberries and Georgia peaches, included) and one or two vegetable graphs (potatoes, for instance), that adapt themselves to illustrative purposes, and call attention to the fact that the same thing is going on with a great many commodities. Simply go far enough to clearly introduce the problem to the producers and the consumers. The Yearbook should be an inventory of problems that must be worked out in order that present conditions can be fully met.
31. Plum and prune trees. Acreage (Map)
Decision: O.K.
32. Fruits and nuts, Acreage. (Map)
Decision: O.K.
33. Apple trees of bearing age. Acreage. (Map)
Decision: O.K.
34. Peach trees of bearing age. Acreage. (Map)
Decision: Omit "of bearing age."
35. Strawberry. Acreage. (Map)
Decision: O.K.

25. Imports of fruit and nuts, 1921. (Graph)
Decision: Have the people in charge of graphs consider the adjustment of graphs 25, 26, and 27, so that they can be looked at without getting dizzy - in other words, put in good proportion

26. Apples in cold storage (Doll. of each year) (Graph)
Decision: To be re-made.

27. Apples production and exports. (Graph)
Decision: Ask Greg Kesteven people whether they could furnish data as far back as 1900 on apple production. Before the discovery of spraying, agricultural and commercial apple crops were all the same thing.

28. Grape production, 1899-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32. (Dot Map)
Decision: As space could not be afforded for so many maps, it was decided to eliminate the series and take the last one for the present presentation. We should have a map on average showing average as well as production. Do for grapes that we have done for apples, citrus, peaches, etc., that is, include map in graphic summary, fig. 67.

29. Apples (boxes) farm prices and city jobbing prices. (Dot Map)
Decision: Re-make, lettering as in No. 10.

30. Distribution of certain shipments of Georgia peaches. June 5 to July 15, inclusive, 1921. (Map)
Decision: Include as outstanding examples one or two fruit graphs (Strawberries and Georgia peaches, included) and one or two vegetable graphs (potatoes, for instance), that show changes to illustrative purposes, and call attention to the fact that the same thing is going on with a great many commodities. Simply go far enough to clearly introduce the problem to the producers and the consumers. The Yearbook should be an inventory of problems that must be worked out in order that present conditions can be fully met.

31. Film and grape trees. Average (Map)
Decision: O.K.

32. Fruit and nuts, average. (Map)
Decision: O.K.

33. Apple trees of bearing age. Average. (Map)
Decision: O.K.

34. Peach trees of bearing age. Average. (Map)
Decision: O.K.

35. Strawberry. Average. (Map)
Decision: O.K.

36. Potatoes - Production map. 1 dot 1000 acres.
Decision: Prepare Continental map for potato production (acreage) including Porto Rico and Bermuda, bringing in the relationship between the Canadian and Bermuda crop.
37. Snap Beans - 1 dot to each 100 acres.
Decision: Use map in F.B. 289, Fig. 9, last revision.
38. Dry Beans - 1 dot equals 1000 acres.
Decision: Use map in F.B. 289, Fig. 1, last revision.
39. Cabbage, Early or Market Crop for Shipment.
Decision: Prepare map on basis of 1 dot for 100 acres.
40. Cabbage, Late crop (storage and krout crop)
Decision: Prepare map on basis of 1 dot for 100 acres.
41. Muskmelons - 1 dot equals 100 acres.
Decision: Use map in Graphic Summary, Figure 54.
42. Sweet Corn, Market and Canning crops. (1 dot equals 100 acres)
Decision: Use map in Graphic Summary, Figure 57.
43. Onions, Main Crop and Bermuda. (1 dot equals 100 acres)
Decision: Prepare one map, showing both Main and Bermuda crops, giving some explanation.
44. Peas, Market and Canning Crops. (1 dot equals 100 acres)
Decision: Prepare one map, even though there is some overlapping.
45. Watermelons - 1 dot equals 100 acres.
Decision: Use map in Graphic Summary, Figure 55.
46. Tomatoes, Early crop and Canning Crop.
Decision: Prepare one map showing both early crop and canning crop, with explanations.
47. Sweet Potatoes - Production map. (1 dot equals 500 acres)
Decision: Prepare map on the same basis as No. 36.
48. Peanuts.
Decision: O.K.
49. Vegetables for Sale - 1 dot equals 500 acres.
Decision: O.K.
50. Vegetables for Home Use - 1 dot equals \$25,000.
Decision: O. K.
51. Vegetable Forcing Industry - 1 dot equals \$20,000, or one acre.
Decision: O.K.

36. Potatoes - Production map. 1 dot equals 1000 acres.
Decision: Prepare Continental map for potato production (acres),
including Porto Rico and Bermuda, bringing in the re-
lationship between the Canadian and Bermuda crop.

37. Snap Beans - 1 dot to each 100 acres.
Decision: Use map in P.B. 289, Fig. 2, last revision.

38. Dry Beans - 1 dot equals 1000 acres.
Decision: Use map in P.B. 289, Fig. 1, last revision.

39. Cabbage, Early or Market Crop for Shipment.
Decision: Prepare map on basis of 1 dot for 100 acres.

40. Cabbage, Late crop (storage and home crop).
Decision: Prepare map on basis of 1 dot for 100 acres.

41. Watermelons - 1 dot equals 100 acres.
Decision: Use map in Graphic Summary, Figure 54.

42. Sweet Corn, Market and Canning crops. (1 dot equals 100 acres)
Decision: Use map in Graphic Summary, Figure 57.

43. Onions, Main Crop and Bermuda. (1 dot equals 100 acres)
Decision: Prepare one map, showing both Main and Bermuda crops,
giving same explanation.

44. Peas, Market and Canning Crops. (1 dot equals 100 acres)
Decision: Prepare one map, even though there is some overlapping.

45. Watermelons - 1 dot equals 100 acres.
Decision: Use map in Graphic Summary, Figure 55.

46. Tomatoes, Early crop and Canning crop.
Decision: Prepare one map showing both early crop and canning crop,
with explanations.

47. Sweet Potatoes - Production map. (1 dot equals 500 acres)
Decision: Prepare map on the same basis as No. 36.

48. Peanuts.
Decision: O.K.

49. Vegetables for Sale - 1 dot equals 500 acres.
Decision: O.K.

50. Vegetables for Home Use - 1 dot equals \$25,000.
Decision: O.K.

51. Vegetable Processing Industry - 1 dot equals \$25,000, or one acre.
Decision: O.K.

52. Money Value Comparison, Vegetables of Old World vs. New World Origin.

Decision: Prepare bar graph. Suggestion made that the graph be made with sweet potatoes on a reasonable length of line and then say that the Irish potato line would be ten times (or whatever the multiple might be) as long. The chart was turned over to Mr. Johnson for experiment.

53. Shipping Season movement, Upcoast, of Lettuce, Tomatoes, and Watermelons (Based on dates)

Decision: Cannot afford map for an individual truck crop movement. Use one crop and say that this represents what happens with a whole group of crops. Take a staple rather than a luxury crop. Take either cabbage or potatoes and see which works out the best.

54. Exports - Canned Goods (Cases and Value)

Exports - Dried and Fresh Vegetables (Based on Value)

Decision: Try combining these two graphs, including canned, dried, and fresh goods exported, and showing both exports and production on a bar graph, one bar for production and the other, under it, for exports.

55. Range Prices - by months - Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage.

Decision: Re-make from later data.

Suggestions: Take potatoes alone and parallel that with apples. Prices on cabbage for 29 years are available. If we could have those seasonal price ranges on potatoes, onions, and cabbage, they would be very significant.

56. Seasonal Variation - Potatoes, Yield and Prices, over a long period of years.

Decision: Re-make.

Comments: A very important thing is the fact that our bumper crops come from increased yields due to seasonal factors, rather than from increased acreage.

57. Sweet Potatoes, acreage, production, and yield.

Decision: O.K. (Presented by Mr. Hunn)

Graphs showing the following subjects were suggested for further consideration

1. In connection with fruits, we should have graphs showing exports of dried and canned fruits and other fruit products, including raisins.
2. In connection with the export of dried fruits, one important thing is the destination. Canada is our great consumer of raisins, England is the next great consumer, and then you go to the Orient - Japan and China. We could make a bar graph labeled with countries.
3. It would be interesting to have a world supply and distribution table for raisins.
4. It would be very significant if we could have seasonal price ranges by months, on potatoes, onions, and cabbages; or take potatoes alone and parallel that with apples.

24. Honey Vaino Comparison, Vegetables of Old World vs. New World Origin.
Decision: Prepare bar graph. Suggestion made that the graph be made with wheat potatoes as a reasonable basis of line and then say that the Irish potato line would be ten times (or whatever the multiple might be) as long.
The chart was turned over to Mr. Johnson for experiment.

25. Shipping Season movement, Upward, of Potatoes, Tomatoes, and Watermelons (Based on dates)
Decision: Cannot afford map for an individual truck crop movement. Use one crop and say that this represents that crop with a whole group of crops. Take a single rather than a heavy crop. Take either cabbage or potatoes and see which works out the best.

26. Export - Canned Goods (Cassas and Vaino)
Export - Dried and Fresh Vegetables (Based on Vaino)
Decision: Try combining these two graphs, including canned, dried, and fresh goods exported, and showing both exports and production on a bar graph, one bar for production and the other, under it, for exports.

27. Range Prices - by months - Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage.
Decision: Re-make from later data.
Suggestion: Take potatoes alone and parallel that with apples. Prices on cabbage for 29 years are available. If we could have those seasonal price ranges on potatoes, onions, and cabbage, they would be very significant.

28. Seasonal Variation - Potatoes, Field and Prices, over a long period of years.
Decision: Re-make.
Comment: A very important thing is the fact that our bumper crops come from increased yields due to seasonal factors, rather than from increased acreage.

29. Sweet Potatoes, acreage, production, and yield.
Decision: O.K. (Presented by Mr. Burns)

Graphs showing the following subjects were suggested for further consideration:

1. In connection with fruit, we should have graphs showing exports of dried and canned fruit and other fruit products, including raisins.
2. In connection with the export of dried fruit, one important thing is the destination. Canada is our great consumer of raisins, England is the next great consumer, and then you go to the Orient - Japan and China. We could make a bar graph labeled with countries.
3. It would be interesting to have a world supply and distribution table for raisins.
4. It would be very significant if we could have seasonal price ranges by months, on potatoes, onions, and cabbage; or take potatoes alone